

## **IN THE SPECIFICATION:**

Please amend the specification as follows:

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 13, line 24 through page 14, line 17 with the following rewritten paragraph.

a) The composite wall-panel (1) shown by a cross section view in Fig. 1, by fragmentary longitudinal section in Fig. 2 and as a part of building in Fig. 4, comprises a cast concrete inner (2) and outer layer (3), both about 70 mm thick. The concrete elements are interconnected by at least two galvanized steel sheet strips (4) interposed into a gap between them. Both concrete panel elements (2) and (3) are substantially reinforced by two steel wire mesh layers (5). There's rather enough of free space between the two steel mesh layers in each concrete layer, across the width of the panel, whereto additional longitudinal reinforcing bars (6) can be placed, used for strengthening the panel, if necessary. Reinforcing bars can be replaced by prestressing wire-strands (completely or partially) dependably of the desired degree of prestressing. However, it is an ideal position for reinforcing bars (or pre-stressing wire-strands) to be embedded strongly both-side confined by two layers of meshes. The 4–7 mm thick steel-sheet-strips (4) are embedded into both inner and outer concrete layers being anchored thereto by series of triangle-shaped steel loops (7) with short steel rod anchors (8) being ~~pooled~~ pulled through holes (9) as illustrated

in Figs. 1, 2 and 3. Steel rod anchors (8) both-side projecting from loops (7) are placed exactly between the two mesh layers (5) of each cast-concrete panel elements (2) and (3), keeping in that way the constant distance between the two steel meshes layers. The short steel rod anchors (8) being properly anchored to concrete serve simultaneously as strong connectors. The insulation layer (10) fills only partially the gap between the two concrete panel elements (2) and (3), adhering to the inner side of the inner concrete layer (2) of the wall panel. The unfilled remainder of the gap provides an air zone (11) serving to ventilate the insulation. The overall depth of the wall-panel (1) as well as a relation between the depth of air space (11) and the depth of insulation (10) is arbitrary, dependably on the local climate requirements and is easy adaptable by changing the insulation thickness within the manufacturing process.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 19, line 13 through line 27 with the following rewritten paragraph.

A long building is constructed by mounting series of transversal fragments one next to another as illustrated in Fig. 12. Wall-panels (1) are aligned along precast multiple strip footings (18), being fixed thereto in the manner described in a) and illustrated in Fig. 4 and Fig. 8. Adjacent wall panels (1) are interconnected indirectly through

the common horizontal plane formed of assembled soffit plates of roof units. Roof units are interconnected at few points along their common edges of soffit plates in a usual manner by welded steel inserting joints (54), capable to withstand both longitudinal and transversal forces. Similar joints (54) are most commonly used for leveling common edges of adjacent soffit plates and are not subject of this invention. The rigid horizontal plane (51) is connected to both gable-wall-panels (52) forming gables (53) by plurality of welded shear joints (54) along the longitudinal edges of last positioned adjacent soffit plates. Wall-panels (1) positioned along two longitudinal sides are thereby substantially braced in transversal direction, being held at their tops by a horizontally stiff roof-ceiling plane (51).